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Article V

~~Paragraphs 1 and 2.~~ Mr. Baldwin urges the formation of a joint Congressional "watch-dog" committee continuously to study and inspect the intelligence activities of the Government. In doing so, he supports the position of Rep. Devitt (R., Minn.), who introduced House Concurrent Resolution 186 into the 80th Congress last April. This resolution called for the establishing of a joint Congressional committee drawn from members of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees, Armed Services Committees, and Judiciary Committees. The functions of this committee, as proposed by Congressman Devitt, shall be "to make a continuing study of the programs and activities of the Central Intelligence Agency" and other governmental intelligence agencies. The resolution further calls on the Central Intelligence Agency and the departmental intelligence services to "keep the joint committee fully and currently informed with respect to their activities."

In the first place, Congress specifically put CIA under the direct supervision of the National Security Council, which appears to be the logical governmental representative to perform the watch-dog function. Secondly, intelligence, particularly current intelligence, is essentially a responsibility of, and for the use of, the Executive Branch. Congress must be informed as to the general conduct and expense of intelligence operations, but there are existing committees whose

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jurisdiction would seem to cover the necessary ground.

The National Military Establishment, including the Office of the Secretary of Defense, is opposed to such a committee. If special attention seems warranted by the Congress, it can be done on a case to case basis by the Armed Services Committees.

CIA is primarily responsible, in so far as the Congress is concerned, to the Armed Services and Appropriation Committees. In addition, it is called upon for occasional briefings by the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. In the Senate at least, many of the senior members of the Armed Services Committee are also members of the Appropriations Committee. They thus have a double check upon our activities. They already act in the capacity of a "sympathetic advocate for our intelligence agencies", which Mr. Baldwin seeks, and also as a gadfly. It is felt that such a committee as Mr. Baldwin recommends is not required and would further complicate in a field which is highly sensitive. The "check-rein upon undue power" in intelligence services which Mr. Baldwin seeks, can be adequately exercised through the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees.

Paragraphs B through Z. Mr. Baldwin stresses the need to enlarge intelligence activities. It should be noted that it is not within the jurisdiction of CIA, or the other intelligence agencies, to provide asylum to those managed by Communist terrorism. This is a matter for State in connection with visas,

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and Justice in administering the Immigration and Naturalization laws. Nor is it within the prerogative of CIA to assist leaders in exile from foreign countries overrun by the Communists to go on working for freedom. This is clearly the State Department's field. However, CIA is interested in those persons who are harassed in their own countries by Communism where such persons are in a position to assist CIA and the U. S. Government by virtue of their access to information or their background of intelligence work. CIA has been hampered in this respect of the existing laws and regulations controlling visas, immigration and naturalization. These are so restrictive and complex that even with the full cooperation of the visa and passport offices of State and of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization operations are badly hampered.

It is reiterated here that all clandestine activities in an area should be and must be controlled and directed from the same unit which is responsible for that area. The question of how far CIA should go in performing functions other than espionage and counterespionage appears to be a matter of national policy, to be set by the National Security Council, or ordered by Congress.

There is complete disagreement with the statement "the CIA is the place for many of them, but not for all." The statement refers to secret operations and secret intelligence. The necessity of central control of all clandestine activities has been emphasized before and applies to secret operations no less than to secret intelligence.